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नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, जून 16, 1973 (ज्येष्ठ 26, 1895)

No. 24]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1973 (JYAISTHA 26, 1895)

इस भाग में बिना पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
(Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation)

भाग III—खण्ड 2 PART III—SECTION 2

पेटेंट कार्यालय द्वारा जारी की गई पेटेंटों और डिजाइनों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं और नोटिस

Notifications and Notices issued by the Patent Office relating to Patents and Designs

THE PATENT OFFICE

Patents and Designs

Calcutta, the 16th June, 1973

The dates shown in crescent brackets are the dates claimed under Section 135 of the Act.

Application for Patents Filed at the Head Office

26th May 1973

- 1234/Cal/73. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Improvements in or relating to the preparation of magnesium fluogermanate red phosphor.
- 1235/Cal/73. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. A process for the manufacture of perfumery grade geraniol from oil of palmarosa.
- 1236/Cal/73. Sandoz Ltd. Process for the production of basic azo dyes. [Divisional date 7th October 1971].
- 1237/Cal/73. Sandoz Ltd. Process for the production of basic azo dyes. [Divisional date 7th October 1971].
- 1238/Cal/73. Montecatini Edison S.p.A. Improved process for the production of formaldehyde.
- 1239/Cal/73. Halcon International, Inc. Vicinal glycol ester preparation process.
- 1240/Cal/73. Rotax Limited. Alternators.
- 1241/Cal/73. Univex Exploration & Development Corporation Limited. Dialkylammonium-2, 4-dichlorophenoxy-acetates as plant growth regulators and the method of making same.
- 1242/Cal/73. Solvay Et Cie. Electrolytic cells and anodes therefor,

28th May 1973

- 1243/Cal/73. Bayer Aktiengesellschaft. Low viscosity pasty rubber compositions.
- 1244/Cal/73. Mefina S. A. Sewing machine.
- 1245/Cal/73. I. Mavrovic. Recovery of residual ammonia from weak aqueous solutions thereof.
- 1246/Cal/73. Gruppo Lepetit S.p.A. 1, 2, 4-oxadiazole derivatives.
- 1247/Cal/73. Stauffer Chemical Company. Process for the chlorination of ethylene.
- 1248/Cal/73. Servomed Arzneimittel Gesellschaft Mit Beschränkter Haftung. Batch for medicinal preparations.

29th May 1973

- 1249/Cal/73. Anita Gulati. Room collers for hot and damp climate.
- 1250/Cal/73. Sukriti Ranjan Gupta. Scooters modified for aged and partly disabled persons.
- 1251/Cal/73. Rockwell International Corporation. Loom reed motion.
- 1252/Cal/73. Imperial Chemical Industries Limited and Rock Fall Company Limited. Cavities with fluent material. (31st May, 1972).
- 1253/Cal/73. Labaz. New heterocyclic compounds and process for preparing the same. (1st June 1972).
- 1254/Cal/73. Fischer Gesellschaft m.b.H. Racket.
- 1255/Cal/73. Farbwerke Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft vormals Meister Lucius & Bruning. Process for the preparation of 3-nitro-4-amino-toluene.

- 1256/Cal/73. Sumitomo Chemical Company Ltd. Novel cyclopropanecarboxylate.
- 1257/Cal/73. V. Y. Guschin. Air circuit breaker.
- 1258/Cal/73. Institut Neftekhimicheskogo Sintez Imeni A. V. Topchieva Akademii Nauk SSSR. Method of producing aromatic hydrocarbons.
- 1259/Cal/73. The Carborundum Company. Fused-cast refractory.
- 1260/Cal/73. Dasarathi Banerjee. Railway side buffer springs and their assembly in the buffer casing.
- 1961/Cal/73. Dasarathi Banerjee. Improved buffer springs for railways, and their assembly in buffer casings.

30th May 1973

- 1262/Cal/73. P. K. Saxena. Improved jig bushes.
- 1263/Cal/73. Industrie Pirelli Spa. Improvements in or relating to tyres.
- 1264/Cal/73. Labaz. Heterocyclic compounds and processes for preparing the same. (1st June 1972).
- 1265/Cal/73. Pfizer Inc. Process for preparing oxaprostaglandins.
- 1266/Cal/73. Sandoz Limited. Process for the production of antistatic finishing agents. [Divisional date 21st June 1971].
- 1267/Cal/73. Cassella Farbwerke Mainkur Aktiengesellschaft. N-benzhydryl-N-p-hydroxybenzyl-piperazine and processes for its manufacture.
- 1268/Cal/73. Monsanto Company. Process for producing n-phosphonomethyl glycine.
- 1269/Cal/73. N. V. Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken. Electret foil.
- 1270/Cal/73. The Commonwealth of Australia. The Post Master General's Department. Diversity radio receiver.
- 1271/Cal/73. Pharmazeutische Fabrik Evers & Co. A process for the preparation of complex compounds of aspartic acid.
- 1272/Cal/73. Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd. Process for the preparation of ampicillin derivatives substituted by heterocyclic acyl group.

31st May 1973

- 1273/Cal/73. B. G. Paulsson. Improvements in or relating to apparatuses for demonstrating electrical circuits and components.
- 1274/Cal/73. Societe Fives Lille-Cail. Support for rotary tubular furnace.
- 1275/Cal/73. Thorn Electrical Industries Limited. Improvements in electric incandescent lamps. (12th June 1972).
- 1276/Cal/73. Micro Mineral Holding S. A. Aerated concrete.
- 1277/Cal/73. Delalande S. A. Novel 3-substituted-5-aminomethyl-6-carbomethoxy [oxazino (5, 6' x e) indoles], their process of preparation and their therapeutic application.
- 1278/Cal/73. Pfizer Inc. Process for preparing n-substituted prostaglandin carboxamides.
- 1279/Cal/73. Ciba-Geigy AG. Haloacetanilides for regulating plant growth.

- 1280/Cal/73. (1) P. A. Shevinov, (2) N. P. Pomukhin, (3) A. A. Bulatov, (4) A. I. Chesnokov, (5) S. A. Beldoxsky, (6) M. M. Linka drov, (7) N. L. Stepanenko, (8) M. E. Skudarnov, (9) J. M. Chernyavsky, (10) B. S. Pavlov, (11) V. F. Lemeshev, (12) G. P. Blinova, (13) I. P. Lepik, (14) D. N. Klimenskaya, (15) O. R. Babanova, (16) A. A. Knyazhev and (17) N. T. Makushev. Installation for producing filamentary resistors.

- 1281/Cal/73. Johnson & Johnson. Improved synthetic resin compositions and methods of utilizing the same.

- 1282/Cal/73. Siemens Aktiengesellschaft. Terminal for connecting an electrical conductor.

- 1283/Cal/73. Hitchi Ltd. Shielded conductor for disk windings of inductive devices.

- 1284/Cal/73. Cotton, Incorporated. Garments heating apparatus.

1st June 1973

- 1285/Cal/73. J. S. Bhatia. For forced hydrogen cooling of turbogenerator rotor winding housed in stepped rotor slot using gas pick up method.

- 1286/Cal/73. The Lucas Electrical Company Limited. Handling device. (3rd June 1972).

- 1287/Cal/73. Aef Industries Incorporated. Sealing means for valve structure.

- 1288/Cal/73. Velsicol Chemical Corporation. Dialkyl acetals of heterocyclic ureidoacetaldehyde and their water soluble salts.

- 1289/Cal/73. Veb Spinnereimaschinenbau Karl-Marx-Stadt. Spindle brake for spinning frames and twistors.

- 1290/Cal/73. M-R-S Manufacturing Company. Earth moving vehicle. [Divisional date 18th August 1971].

- 1291/Cal/73. Heatshield Research and Development Pty. Ltd. An improved method of and apparatus for applying heat insulating material to sheet metal. (1st June 1972).

- 1292/Cal/73. Cabot Corporation. Plasticizer masterbatch composition. [Divisional date 6th September 1971].

Alteration of Date

135326. Ante-dated to 18th June 1971.

130520. Post-dated to 1st December 1971.

134274. Post-dated to 2nd March 1972.

134275. Post-dated to 2nd March 1972.

Complete Specifications Accepted

Notice is hereby given that any person interested in opposing the grant of patents on any of the applications concerned, may, at any time within four months of the date of this issue or within such further period not exceeding one month applied for on Form 14 prescribed under the Patents Rules, 1972 before the expiry of the said period of four months, give notice to the Controller of Patents on the prescribed Form 15, of such opposition. The written statement of opposition should be filed along with the said notice or within one month of its date as prescribed in Rule 36 of the Patents Rules, 1972.

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Requisition for the supply of the printed specifications should be accompanied by the number of the specifications as shown in the following list.

Typed or photo copies of the specifications together with photo copies of the drawings, if any, can be supplied by the Patent Office, Calcutta on payment of the prescribed copying charges which may be ascertained on application to that office.

CLASS 32-F-2(b), 60-X-2(d). 84828

A PROCESS FOR THE SEPARATION OF PSORALEN AND ISOPSORALEN FROM A MIXTURE OF PSORALEN-ISOPSORALEN.
COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, OLD MILL ROAD, NEW DELHI-I,
INDIA

Application No. 84828 filed October 29, 1962.

4 Claims

A process for the separation of psoralen and isopsoralen from a mixture of psoralen-isopsoralen in which isopsoralen is removed from the mixture by steam distillation.

CLASS 32-F-2a, 32-F-2c, 60-X-2d. 109694

PROCESS FOR PREPARING NITROSO-HYDROXYLAMINO-ALKANOIC ACIDS.

LEPETIT S.p.A., OF 8, VIA ROBERTO LEPEIT, MILANO, ITALY.

Application No. 109694 filed March 13, 1967.

Convention date March 14, 1966 (11083) U.K.

2 Claims

A process for preparing a nitroso-hydroxylamina alkanic acid of the general formula $\text{HO-N-CRR}_1\text{-CHR}_2\text{-COX}$

NO

wherein R, R₁ and R₂ are members of the class consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl and aryl, X is a member of the class consisting of hydroxyl and the radical NR₃, R₃, wherein R₃ and R₄ are selected from hydrogen and lower alkyl groups, consisting in hydrolyzing a compound of the general formula II shown in Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings, wherein R, R₁, R₂ and X have the above significance, with an agent selected from dilute mineral acids and hydrazine at a temperature of 40—100°C, and in reacting the hydroxylaminopropionic derivative of the formula III (See Fig. 1) obtained with an about equimolecular amount of an alkali metal nitrite at acidic pH at about 0°C.

CLASS 32-F-1, F-2(b) & (d). 122097.

PROCESS FOR PREPARATION OF NEW PYRAZINE DERIVATIVES.

CARLO ERBA S.p.A., OF VIA IMBONATI 24, MILAN, ITALY.

Application No. 122097 filed July 3, 1969.

1 Claim

A process for the preparation of new pyrazine compounds of the general formula (I) shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein R₁, R₂ and R₃ can be hydrogen, halogen alkyl, alkoxy, hydroxy, amino or phenyl group either identical with or different from one another, R₄ can be e.g. ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, or isobutyl groups or radicals corresponding to the aforementioned alkyl residues and containing a double bond, e.g. allyl; in addition to this, R₄ can be, preferably, a cyclo-aliphatic hydrocarbon residue, which can be either replaced or not by another alkyl or alkoxy group, e.g. cyclopentyl, cyclo-hexyl, methyl-cyclo-hexyl etc., characterized by the fact that compounds of the general formula (II) shown

in the drawings, wherein R₁, R₂ and R₃ have the above-mentioned values, and R₅ can be an isocyanate or amino group, urethane or urea, are reacted with amines or isocyanates containing the R₄ group, wherein R₄ has the above-mentioned values.

CLASS

125818.

⁵⁵E₁ & 60X_{2b}

PROCESS FOR PURIFYING SOLUTIONS OF THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE VIRUS.

BAYER AKTIENGESSELLSCHAFT, FORMERLY KNOWN AS FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER AKTIENGESSELLSCHAFT, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 125818, filed Mar. 20, 1970.

2 Claims—No drawings.

Process for the purification of foot and mouth disease virus solutions in the preparation of vaccines, characterized in that impure foot and mouth disease virus solutions, that is to say those containing undesirable proteins, are subjected to fractional precipitation with aqueous polyethylene glycol solutions.

CLASS 32-C, 60-X-2d. 127349.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF NEW PARTIALLY PROTECTED BASIC AMINO ACID DERIVATIVES

RICHTER GEDEON VEGYESZETI GYAR R. T., OF 17, GYOMROI u. BUDAPEST X, HUNGARY.

Application No. 127349 filed July 1, 1970.

5 Claims—No drawings.

A process for the preparation of partially protected basic amino acid derivatives of the formula Ac-X-CH-COOR

NH₂

wherein X stands for an organic group containing an acylable nitrogen atom such as herein described Ac stands for an acyl group attached to said nitrogen atom, and R stands for hydrogen or an alkyl group of 1 to 5 carbon atoms, and the therapeutically acceptable salts thereof, which comprises reacting a basic α-amino acid of the formula

H-X-CH-COOH

NH₂

wherein X has the same meaning as above, with a bivalent metal salt to obtain a metal complex having the carboxyl group and the α-amino group in protected form, N-acylating the said metal complex with a reactive derivative of the acyl group Ac, and then decomposing the metal complex and, if desired, esterifying the obtained compound of the formula I having a hydrogen atom in the place of R, and/or converting the obtained product into a therapeutically acceptable acid addition salt.

CLASS 146-D₂. 129761.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO CINE FILM VIEWERS OR LIKE DEVICES.

MADHAV VASUDEO KUNTE OF 425/66, T.N.V. COLONY, PITRU SMRITI, GUL TEKDI, POONA-9, STATE OF MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

Application No. 129761 filed December 28, 1970.

7 Claims.

An improved cine-film viewer or like device contained in a body frame or housing comprising a source of light and a screen, between the said source of light and the said screen being provided a set of rollers for feeding,

guiding, and receiving movie film, the said device also being provided with a set of sprockets to pull the film steadily without slipping, the said cine-film viewer or like device, the said body frame or housing being divided into two sections or compartments by means of an opaque partition, one of such sections or compartments containing the said source of light in an enclosure, the said enclosure being fitted with (i) a condensing lens system, (ii) atleast one film sprocket and (iii) a set of rollers lying with their axes parallel to one another, the said opaque partition being provided with an aperture or opening for the passage of light, into the said aperture or opening being provided a projection lens fitted co-axially with the said condensing lens system characterised in that between the said condensing lens system and the said projection lens being situated a prism, the said prism being connected with or mechanically coupled to one of the said film sprockets, the said prism being rotatably situated in a hollow cylindrical shell, the said cylindrical shell having a pair of openings one at each end of a diameter lying along an axis intersecting the axis of the said prism, the said openings in the said cylindrical shell lying on the common axis of the said condensing lens system and the said projection lens, in the said other compartment or section being fitted a series of mirrors which are positioned and orientated to guide the path of light from the projecting lens to the screen such that light is made to traverse a long path and also to pass through both the said condensing lens system and the said projection lens before reaching the screen.

CLASS 148-L.

130159.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL.

AGFA-GEVAERT N. V., FORMERLY KNOWN AS GEVAERT—AGFA N.V., OF 27, SEPTESTAAT, MORTSEL, BELGIUM.

Application No. 130159 filed February 3, 1971.

Convention date February 17, 1970 (7587/70) U.K.

5 Claims.

A photographic material comprising a hydrophobic support, at least one light-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer, and at the side of the support opposite to said light sensitive emulsion layer or layers an antihalation layer consisting of a dye or finely divided pigment dispersed in a water-insoluble, alkali-soluble copolymer of vinyl acetate and crotonic acid, said copolymer comprising from 5 to 20% by weight of crotonic acid.

CLASS 32-E, 62-C-1.

130468.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF FIXING AGENTS FOR ANIONIC DYES.

SANDOZ LTD. OF LICHTSTRASSE 35, BASLE/SWITZERLAND.

Application No. 130468 filed March 4, 1971.

3 Claims.

A process for the production of solutions which are suitable for use as fixing agents for anionic dyes, which is characterized by the separation and removal by known methods as herein described of the water insoluble components from aqueous solutions of the condensation products (A) of polyalkylene polyamines and cyanamides or the water soluble salts of (A).

CLASS 40-B, 32-F-3a, F-3c.

130491.

PHASE TRANSFER CATALYSIS HETEROGENEOUS REACTIONS BY QUATERNARY SALTS PARTICULARLY OXIDATION OF OLEFINS.

CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY, P.O. DRAWER 1267, PONCA CITY, STATE OF OKLAHOMA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 130491 filed on March 5, 1971.

Addition to No. 114906.

23 Claims.

A method for conducting heterogeneous ionic organic reactions to obtain oxidized products of olefin which comprises, placing the reactants in a plurality of immiscible liquid phases with one of the reactants being located substantially entirely in a different liquid phase from the liquid phase in which a second reactant is located; and adding to the heterogeneous system, an organic quaternary salt which includes at least one group having the formula (AM) + X— where M is a pentavalent cation of an element selected from the group V a of the periodic table i.e. consisting of nitrogen, phosphorous, arsenic, antimony and bismuth, A is an organic moiety of the salt molecule bonded to M by four covalent linkages, and X— is an anion which will dissociate from the cation (AM)+ in an aqueous environment, and wherein one of said reactants is an olefin and the other reactant is an oxidising agent such as hydrogen peroxide, periodic acid and potassium permanganate and a metal oxide catalyst useful for oxidizing olefin is also present therein.

CLASS 53-C, 127-I.

130520.

A NEW LINKAGE TO CONVERT LINEAR MOTION INTO CIRCULAR MOTION WITH THE USE OF FREE WHEELS

KUTTALAM RAJAGOPALAN SRINIVASAN AND SRINIVASAN UMAPATHY, 4, PANCHSHIL SOCIETY, AHMEDABAD-13, GUJARAT, INDIA.

Application No. 130520 filed March 11, 1971.

Post Date December 1, 1971.

3 Claims.

A device having two free-wheels co-axially attached, one on each side of the wheel to be rotated and two rods capable of moving vertically, each of which is linked to one of the free-wheels by a chain passing round the free-wheel such that the downward motion of the rod results in the rotation of the free-wheel and with it the wheel to be rotated.

CLASS 47-A, 39-K.

130682.

A METHOD OF PRODUCING HIGH ENERGY, SULFUR FREE GAS FROM HIGH SULFUR CONTENT COKE.

LAWRENCE EARL LEAS, OF 1482 SINALOA ROAD, SIMI, CALIFORNIA 93065, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ROBERT LAMAR LEAS, OF RURAL ROUTE NO. 2, COLUMBIA CITY, INDIANA 46725, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CECIL JAMES JOHNSON, OF 314 NORTH CHAUNCEY STREET, COLUMBIA CITY, INDIANA 46725, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 130682 filed March 23, 1971.

Convention date January 12, 1971 (1465/71) U.K.

9 Claims—No drawings.

A method for producing sulfur-free gas from high sulfur-content coke for use in driving power wheel in an electrical power generation plant, which comprises, reacting, in a fuel zone carbon dioxide with high sulfur content coke to produce sulfur-containing carbon monoxide gas, removing said sulfur-containing carbon monoxide gas to a metal oxide zone, said zone containing a metal oxide of variable valence in a higher valence stage, reacting said sulfur-containing carbon monoxide gas with said metal oxide in an exothermic reaction whereby carbon monoxide is converted to carbon dioxide, said sulfur is removed from said gas by reaction with said metal oxide to form metal sulfides, and said metal oxide is reduced to a lower valence stage, expanding a portion of the desulfurized carbon dioxide through a gas expander for producing electricity by driving a power wheel with said carbon dioxide, and recycling the remaining desulfurized carbon dioxide to the fuel zone.

CLASS 33-A. 130689.

CIRCUIT ARRANGEMENT FOR THE STEP BY STEP CONTROL OF ELECTRIC MOTORS.
SIEMENS AKTIENGESellschaft, OF BERLIN AND MUNICH, WEST GERMANY.

Application No. 130689 filed March 23, 1971.

6 Claims

Circuit arrangement for step by step control of electric motors comprising a number of exciter windings which are successively connected to and disconnected from the supply voltage source in cyclic or linear overlapping sequence, each by a transistor switching circuit associated with the said windings, characterised in that there is provided in association with the particular transistor switching circuit (TS) a two-step-action current controller (ZR), at one input (NI) of which there is present a reference voltage (U Ref) corresponding to the desired current value of the winding (W), and to the second input (I) of which there is applied a voltage proportional to the actual current value of the winding (W), while the controller output (A) influences the input of the switching circuit (TS) in the output circuit of which the associated winding (W) bridged by a quenching member (L) is connected in series with the switching path of the output transistor of the switching circuit (TS) to the supply voltage source.

CLASS 144-A. 130895

SURFACE COATING METHOD AND SURFACE COATED PRODUCT OBTAINED THEREBY.
SOCIÉTÉ DES FONDERIES DE PONT-A-MOUSSON, OF 91, AVENUE DE LA LIBÉRATION, 54 NANCY, FRANCE.

Application No. 130895 filed April 8, 1971.

12 Claims.

A surface coating method comprising applying on the surface to be coated a primary coating of polyethylene granted by a monomer including polar radicals, and then a secondary coating formed by at least one polyolefin.

CLASS 70-C-2. 130674

PROCESSES AND APPARATUS FOR CONTROLLING THE CONCENTRATION OF ALUMINIUM OXIDE IN ELECTROLYTIC CELLS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF ALUMINIUM.

SWISS ALUMINIUM LTD. OF CHIPPIS (CANTON OF VALAIS), SWITZERLAND.

Application No. 130674 filed March 22, 1971.

4 Claims

A process for the electrolytic recovery of aluminium from a fluoride melt containing alumina in solution, the aluminium produced at the cathode forming a pool beneath the melt, in which the melt is kept in direct contact with a subsidiary fluoride melt highly concentrated or saturated in aluminium oxide and out of contact with the liquid aluminium and not substantially subjected to electrolysis, all the feeding of the cell with aluminium oxide being done to the subsidiary melt.

CLASS 77-D. 130749.

REFINING OF TRIGLYCERIDES.

PENWALT CORPORATION, OF PENNWALT BUILDING, THREE PARKWAY, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19102, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 130749 filed March 27, 1971.

4 Claims—No drawings.

A process of refining crude triglyceride-containing oils, which comprises heating the crude triglyceride oil with

an aqueous alkali metal hydroxide thereby to produce a soapstock suspended in the liquid triglyceride oil, and centrifugally separating the soapstock from the liquid triglyceride oil, characterized in that the separation is effected by continuously feeding the suspended soapstock in an unfiltered condition to an elongated imperforate centrifuge bowl continuously rotating about its longitudinal axis thereby to separate the soapstock from the triglyceride oil against the wall of the centrifuge bowl, continuously discharging a stream of separated triglyceride oil from one end of the centrifuge bowl, advancing the separated soapstock along said wall towards the opposite end of the centrifuge bowl in a direction counter to the flow of triglyceride oil, moving the separated soapstock at said opposite end of the centrifuge bowl inwardly towards the axis of rotation of the bowl and out of the supernatant layer of separate triglyceride oil, and discharging the separated soapstock from said opposite end of the centrifuge bowl.

CLASS 153, 51-B. 130830.

KNIFE SCABBARD.

WILTSHIRE CUTLERY COMPANY PROPRIETARY LIMITED, OF 213 SUNSHINE ROAD, TOTENHAM, IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA, COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Application No. 130830 filed April 3, 1971.

29 Claims.

A knife scabbard including, a hollow housing defining an elongated blade receiving passage, said passage being open at a front end to define an access opening through which a knife blade is insertable into said passage, a sharpening device mounted within said housing and including a sharpening element located for engagement by a knife blade inserted into said passage, said sharpening device mounted within said housing and including a sharpening element located for engagement by a knife blade inserted into said passage, said sharpening device being mounted for pivotal movement about an axis extending transverse to said passage so as to be movable about that axis in response to engagement by said knife blade during positioning and removal thereof relative to said scabbard, and pressure means attached to said housing and operative to maintain a suitable pressure between said knife blade and said sharpening device during the blade sharpening operation.

CLASS 152-E. 130903.

MODIFIED VINYL HALIDE POLYMERS.

ROHM AND HAAS COMPANY, OF INDEPENDENCE MALL WEST, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19105, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 130903 filed April 8, 1971.

20 Claims—No drawings.

A composition comprising a vinyl halide polymer modified with a multi-stage polymer wherein the modified vinyl halide polymer, comprises 50 to 98 weight per cent of a homopolymer or copolymer of a vinyl halide and 2 to 50 weight per cent of a multi-stage acrylic polymer which comprises: (A) a first, elastomeric portion polymerized from monomers, in emulsion form, of at least 50 weight per cent of at least one C_6H_5 -alkyl acrylate, 0.05 to 5 weight per cent of cross-linking monomer(s), 0 to 49.95 weight per cent of other acrylic monomer(s), and 0 to 20 weight per cent other copolymerizable ethylenically unsaturated monomer(s), said first elastomeric portion having a T_g below $10^\circ C$; and (B) a final, rigid thermoplastic portion polymerized in the presence of said elastomeric portion from monomer(s), in emulsion form, of at least 40 weight per cent of at least one C_1-C_7 -alkyl methacrylate, 0 to 60 weight per cent of

other acrylic comonomer(s) 4 and 0 to 60 weight per cent of nono-acrylic ethylenically unsaturated comonomer(s), wherein said rigid thermoplastic portion has a viscosity average molecular weight of from 50,000 to 300,000 and a T_g of at least 20°C.

CLASS 32-A-1, 32-A-2.

130963.

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF WATER-SOLUBLE DYES HAVING AN AFFINITY FOR FIBERS.

CASELLA FARBWERKE MAINKUR AKTIENGESSELLSCHAFT, OF 6 FRANKFURT (MAIN)-FUCHSENHEIM, WEST GERMANY, HANAUER LANDSTRASSE 526.

Application No. 130963 filed April 13, 1971.

7 Claims.

A process for producing water-soluble dyes which comprises reacting an aziridine compound such as herein described with a dye or dye intermediate having a substituent thereon which is reactive with said aziridine compound such as herein described and contacting resulting intermediate at a temperature of from about 60 to about 110°C with a catalytic amount of an acid catalyst or an alkylating agent to effect ring opening of the aziridine moiety of said intermediate and to effect simultaneous polymerization.

CLASS 155-B.

130994.

FLEXIBLE CONTAINERS.

DUNLOP HOLDINGS LIMITED, OF DUNLOP HOUSE, RYDER STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON E.W. 1, ENGLAND.

Application No. 130994 filed April 16, 1971.

5 Claims.—No drawings.

A flexible container formed at least in part of flexible sheet material comprising at least one layer of fabric woven from a thread formed from fine gauge steel filaments and at least one layer of flexible elastomeric material on each side of the fabric layer and bonded thereto.

CLASS 51-D & 188.

131012.

IMPROVEMENTS IN RAZOR BLADES.

WILKINSON SWORD LIMITED, OF SWORD WORKS, SOUTHFIELD ROAD, LONDON W. 4, ENGLAND.

Application No. 131012, filed Apr. 17, 1971.

Convention date April 17, 1970 (18409/70) U.K.

18 Claims.—No drawings.

A razor blade having two different superposed coatings on at least a cutting edge each coating being of a metal, a metallic compound, a silicon compound or an alloy of any of the foregoing.

CLASS 146-D.

131042.

MICROSCOPE.

JOHN NORRIE MCARTHUR, OF SKATCHBOW COTTAGE, LANDBEACH, CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

Application No. 131042 filed on April 20, 1971.

Convention dated April 22, 1970 (19259/70) U.K.

9 Claims.

A microscope comprising a body containing a condenser and an objective and an eyepiece together constituting an optical system for viewing of a subject positioned between the condenser and the objective, said body having an aperture on the optical axis of the condenser at the side of the condenser which is remote from

the objective, reflector means disposed within said body and movable transversely of the optical axis of the condenser at the side of the condenser remote from the objective, said reflector means having a first position in which it intercepts the optical axis of the condenser so as to direct onto the condenser light rays arriving on the reflector means from a first direction at an angle to the optical axis of the condenser, said reflector means having a second position in which it does not intercept the optical axis of the condenser, thereby to permit viewing through said aperture of a subject magnified by the condenser.

CLASS 136-E-F-H.

131265.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO A DEVICE FOR MOULDING THERMOPLASTIC MATERIALS AND A PROCESS FOR MOULDING SUCH MATERIALS.

WELSET EXTRUSIONISTS, METALAGE INDUSTRIES COMPOUND, SUBHAS ROAD, (OFF CAVES ROAD) JOGESHWARI EAST, BOMBAY-60 (N.B.), MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

Application No. 131265 filed May 6, 1971.

18 Claims.

A device for moulding thermoplastic materials such as PVC (Poly-Vinyl-Chloride) and the like plastic materials consisting of a combination of; (1) two hydraulically or mechanically operated presses, each carrying three or more platens, the uppermost of said platens being fixed and all other platens of the series being slidably mounted in spaced and parallel relationship with each other and adapted to operate in multi stage operation at each single stroke of the said press, one of said presses being a hot press carrying heated platen and the other of said presses is a cold press carrying platens cooled by circulated of cold or chilled water, freon gas or the like refrigerant; (2) a pair of fly-wheel type screw presses carrying heated platens mounted at corresponding levels of the heated platens in said hot press; (3) a pair of conveyors mounted at respective levels of the platens in said hydraulic or mechanical presses; (4) a pair of work tables or the like provided at respective levels of said conveyors and (5) means provided at each of said work tables for opening the moulds to remove the moulded articles therefrom and re-load the moulds with plastic materials, and characterised in that the plastic material loaded in the moulds sandwiched between heated platens is pre-heated under screw pressure at temperature varying from 100°C to 150°C prior to final moulding of the said material under said hot press.

CLASS 32-E, 171, 136-E & 60 X₂d.

131268.

A METHOD FOR FORMING A COPOLYMER HAVING A HYDROPHILIC SURFACE

HYDROPHILICS INTERNATIONAL INC., OF 200 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y., U.S.A.

Application No. 131268, filed May 6, 1971.

2 Claims

A method for forming a copolymer having a hydrophilic surface comprising:

(a) forming a copolymerization mixture of from 75 to 92% methyl methacrylate, and from 8 to 25% acrylic acid;

(b) placing the copolymerization mixture into a casting cell;

(c) heating the copolymerization mixture in said casting cell at from 40°C to 65°C.

(d) removing said copolymer from said casting cell; and

(e) treating at least one surface of said copolymer with a basic solution having a concentration of 0.1 to 5% for up to 48 hours.

CLASS 47 E

131271

A METHOD OF PRODUCING METALLURGICAL COKE.

NIPPON KOKAN KABUSHIKI KAISHA, OF NO. 2, 1-CHOME, OOTEMACHI, CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Application No. 131271 filed May 6, 1971.

6 Claims—No drawings

In the carbonization of coal in coke oven, a method of producing metallurgical coke characterized by adding wire or band (or tape) like or small pieces of material as herein described to and with coking coals which is charged into said oven.

CLASS 114E.

131422

A NEW PROCESS FOR DEWOOLING OF SHEEP SKINS AND UNHAIRING OF GOAT SKINS.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1.

Application No. 131422, filed May 20, 1971.

5 Claims—No drawings

A process for the production of quality wood/hair as well as quality unhaired skin/pelt by soaking salted skins in water followed by dewooling/unhairing the soaked skins characterised in that the dewooling/unhairing is done by treating the soaked skins with an unhairing agent consisting of zinc dimethyl dithiocarbamate and/or sodium pentachlorophenate which permits the action of the autolytic enzymes present in the skin but prevents the putrefactive action of bacteria.

CLASS 72-B

131509

BLASTING EXPLOSIVE COMPOSITION AND A PROCESS FOR PREPARING THE SAME.

EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS LIMITED, OF 31-35 WILSON STREET, LONDON, E. C. 2., ENGLAND.

Application No. 131509 filed May 27, 1971.

Convention date June 9, 1970 (27974/70) U.K.

28 Claims

A blasting explosive composition having a grease-like consistency comprising at least one water soluble inorganic oxygen-releasable salt, at least one substantially water-insoluble non-self-explosive hydrocarbon or halogenated hydrocarbon fuel, water, a surfactant capable of imparting a grease-like consistency to the composition, and at least one sensitized distributed substantially homogeneously throughout the composition in an amount sufficient to sensitize the composition.

CLASS 20-B

131527

A DEVICE FOR TEACHING NUMERALS.

BHANU CHANDULAL SHAH, 2033, KATAKIA-WAD? KALUPUR, AHMEDABAD-1, (GUJARAT STATE) INDIA.

Application No. 131527 filed May 28, 1971.

Addition to No. 121170.

5 Claims

A device for teaching numerals to children comprising at least one principal sheet depicting one numeral and at least one focusing sheet consisting of a focusing window

which comes against the said numeral when the said focusing sheet is placed on the said principal sheet and another numeral written adjacent to the said focusing window, said focusing sheet further comprising an indicating window which comes against said one numeral depicted on the principal sheet in a location that does not come against said focusing window and wherein adjacent to the said indicating window it is indicated that the numeral focused by the focusing window is the result of the addition of appropriate tens and units.

CLASS 87-A

131677

A PHYSICAL EXERCISER.

COMPRET N. V., OF 16 PAULUS POTTERSTRAAT, AMSTERDAM 21, THE NETHERLANDS.

Application No. 131677 filed June 11, 1971.

Convention date June 11, 1970 (28426/70) U.K.

9 Claims

A physical exerciser comprising first and second elongated members, mounting means to permit the members to slide longitudinally relative to one another, first and second handles respectively carried by the members on the ends thereof remote from one another and resilient means acting between the members to resist movement of the handles towards one another, wherein said resilient means acts between the members so that the resilient means is extended upon sliding movement of the members when the handles are moved towards one another.

CLASS 87-A.

131678

A PHYSICAL EXERCISER.

COMPRET N. V., OF 16 PAULUS POTTERSTRAAT, AMSTERDAM 21, THE NETHERLANDS.

Application No. 131678 filed June 11, 1971.

Convention date October 7, 1970 (47693/70) U.K.

17 Claims

A physical exerciser comprising a first tubular member having a bush at one end thereof, a second elongated member having a flange at one end thereof and being received in an aperture in said bush to be slidably mounted in the first member with its flange as a sliding fit within the first member, first and second handles carried by the members on the ends thereof respectively remote from the bush and the flange, and resilient means arranged to oppose relative movement between the flange, and the first handle when the handles are moved towards one another.

CLASS 153

131708

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO BALLS WORKING DEVICES.

SEBASTIAN MESSERSCHMIDT, OF 8724 SCHONUNGEN U. SCHWEINFURT, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 131708 filed June 14, 1971.

12 Claims

A device for working balls, comprising a rotary plate and a stationary plate arranged in substantially parallel relationship in order to define between them a gap in which balls can be worked by rotation of said rotary plate, said stationary plate having therein an aperture of slot extending radially with respect to the rotary axis of said rotary plate, through which balls can be inserted into and removed from said gap and means being provided for so urging said plates together in a direction parallel to the rotary axis of the rotary plate that the centre of applied pressure lies eccentrically to the rotary axis of the rotary plate, being on the opposite side of

said axis from said aperture or slot in the stationary plate, whereby the force per unit area acting upon the balls present in the gap increases to a maximum starting from entry of the balls into the gap and thereafter decreases until discharge of the balls from the gap.

CLASS 148-H 131774

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PROCESS OF MAKING MULTIPLE PRINTS OF A DOCUMENT WITH AN ELECTROPHOTOGRAPHIC MACHINE.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 131774 filed June 18, 1971.

5 Claims

A process for making multiple prints of a document except the first and the last prints from a toner image developed on a photoconductive plate of an electrophotographic machine as claimed in claim 1 of our Indian Patent No. 127748, characterized in that prior to charging the prints other than the first and the last one, with reverse polarity, connecting a resistance of the order of 0.1 to 100 MΩ in parallel with the high resistance (5 to 15Ω) through which is connected the grid wires with the said photoconductive plate as per claim 4 of our Indian Patent No. 126506 thereby the potential of the grid wires during the reverse charging process decreases resulting in the decrease in transfer of the toner image from the print to the photoconductive plate to form the remaining toner image on the photoconductive plate, and hence, giving prints of almost equal brightness.

CLASS 206K 131794

A RECEIVER CAPABLE OF RECEIVING MONOCHROME VIDEO SIGNALS AND A PLURALITY OF AUDIO SIGNALS.

SARABHAI ELECTRONIC RESEARCH CENTRE, OF B-16, NARODA INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, NARODA, AHMEDABAD, STATE OF GUJARAT, INDIA.

Application No. 131794 filed June 18, 1971.

6 Claims

A receiver adapted to receive a single monochrome video signal and a plurality of first audio signals and a second audio signal, said first audio signals lying within the frequency bandwidth of said video signal, said second audio signal having a frequency above that of said video signal and comprising a video detector adapted to receive signals having intermediate frequency signals of the transmitted signals, a trap circuit adapted to separate the video signal from said second audio signal a known video circuit and a known audio circuit for said second signals characterised in that a demodulator adapted to receive first audio signals from said video detector, a sub carrier oscillator connected to said demodulator, a mixer having an oscillator connected to said demodulator and such that a known intermediate frequency amplifier section of the receiver is capable of receiving either said first or second audio signals.

CLASS 39-E, 139-G 131808

PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF CARBON DISULPHIDE WITH RECOVERY OF SULPHUR.

PROGIL, OF 77 RUE DE MIROMESNIL, PARIS 8E, FRANCE.

Application No. 131808 filed June 21, 1971.

12 Claims

A process for the manufacture of carbon disulphide with recovery of sulphur from the hydrogen sulphide by-product, which comprises reacting sulphur vapour with a hydrocarbon under such conditions that a gaseous mixture containing carbon disulphide and hydrogen sulphide

is formed, optionally condensing in a manner known *per se* the unconverted sulphur and/or a part of the carbon disulphide, contacting the remaining gas mixture with sulphur dioxide in the presence of water at a temperature not exceeding 100°C, at normal pressure, while constantly maintaining a molar ratio of H_2S/SO_2 in the reaction mixture at least equal to 2/1 so that sulphur is obtained while essentially all the carbon disulphide is isolated in the gaseous state, in a subsequent stage (as hereinbefore defined) stirring the liquid phase containing the sulphur, so as to cause the sulphur to precipitate in finely divided solid form, and separating the latter from the liquid medium in known manner.

CLASS 92-C 131843

A COCONUT HUSK CHIPPING MACHINE.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 131843 filed June 23 1971.

6 Claims

A coconut husk chipping machine which comprises an electric motor to run a power-roller through a speed reducer and the power-roller supplies power to a roller-assembly comprising eight toothed rollers arranged supplies sets of rollers namely input roller set, gripping roller set, pressing roller set consists of an upper roller and a lower roller placed exactly below but with a gap from the upper roller and the said gap gradually reduces from the input roller set to the output roller set when the four roller sets are arranged in series in the order as named above and further the gap left between the upper roller and the lower roller if each roller set forms a straight passage for the movement of coconut husk pieces through the four roller sets; a feed-belt feeds the said coconut husk pieces to the input roller set which pushes the coconut husk pieces to the gripping roller set for onward transmission to next adjacent roller set and in this way the coconut husk pieces pass through the pressing roller set and the output roller set as well and while passing through the said four roller sets, the coconut husk pieces get gradually pressed and straightened and finally come out of the output roller set into the form of a continuous column of coconut husk; a locating spout is arranged close to the output roller set firstly to help in receiving the column of coconut husk coming out of the output roller set and secondly to direct the moving column of coconut husk to the disc cutters rotating and revolving in a planetary fashion just in front of the locating spout and as soon as the column of coconut husk emerges out of the locating spout, the said column of coconut husk is cut by the revolving disc cutters into small chips.

CLASS 20-B, 87-E 131886

A DEVICE FOR PLAYING TEACHING AND LEARNING GAME.

EUROCOM ESTABLISHMENT, LANDSTRASSE 825, FL-9494 SCHAAN IN THE STATE OF THE PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN.

Application No. 131886 filed June 26, 1971.

Convention date June 11, 1971 (27548/71) U.K.

22 Claims

A device for playing teaching and learning game comprising a base plate having a plurality of securing means distributed on one face thereof, and a plurality of blocks, each carrying a symbol, such as a letter, word, figure or image, and being adapted to be securely positioned on the said plate by means of at least one of said securing means, each block comprising a fitting part adapted to be fitted on or in the said securing means, a symbol carrying part, and a fixing part adapted to fix the symbol carrying part, to the fitting part so that it is enclosed within the block, at least the part or portion of the block

covering the symbol on the symbol carrying part being made of a transparent material.

CLASS 39-J.

131925.

ELECTRICALLY CONDUCTIVE COMPOSITE ARTICLE AND PROCESS FOR PRODUCING THE SAME.

UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION, 270 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10017, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 131925 filed June 30, 1971.

Addition to No. 126513.

10 Claims.

An electrically conductive composite article consisting essentially of from about 50 per cent by weight to about 70 per cent by weight of an electrically conductive refractory boride compound and from about 30 per cent by weight to about 50 per cent by weight of boron nitride, said composite article having an oxygen content of less than 0.5 per cent by weight, a coefficient of thermal expansion parallel to the direction of hot pressing of below $9.0 \times 10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 1800°C , an uninterrupted increase in flexural strength with increasing temperatures up to about 1500°C , a moisture pickup of less than 1 per cent after exposure to 100 per cent relative humidity for 100 hours at room temperature, an irreversible thermal expansion of less than 0.3 per cent when heated to 1800°C and subsequently cooled to room temperature, a thermal stability in excess of 2200°C , and the capacity of being heated in excess of 150 cycles from room temperature to 1500°C at a rate of $3000^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{minute}$ without damage from thermal shock.

CLASS 50-A.

132017.

IMPROVEMENT IN OR RELATING TO VACUUM-GLASS TUMBLER.

HINDUSTAN VACUUM GLASS LTD., FARIDABAD, (HARYANA), INDIA.

Application No. 132017 filed July 7, 1971.

7 Claims.

A vacuum tumbler comprising a wide-mouthed double-walled glass bottle or inner container and an outer container of resilient material for housing the said inner container characterised in that the inner container is provided with a ridge and a concave groove on its outer wall and below the mouth thereof and the outer container having a radially and inwardly directed lip extending all around its mouth, the said lip having a diameter corresponding to the outer diameter of the vacuum bottle or inner container along the grooved portion thereof, a circular cover for the said inner container and a closure cap for the said outer container, the inner container being supported by the said lip of the outer container.

CLASS 32-F-3-(d), 32-F-2-(a) & 32-F-2-(c). 132060.

PYROLYSIS OF AMIDOCARBOXYLIC ACID DERIVATIVES.

SNAM PROGETTI S.p.A., OF 16 CORSO VENEZIA, MILANO, ITALY.

Application No. 132060, filed July 9, 1971.

11 Claims.

A process for obtaining decomposition products i.e. a lactam, a ketone and a cyanide which comprises subjecting to pyrolysis a metal salt of an acid having the formula I shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein R represents a hydrocarbon radical which optionally contains one or more substituent groups and which optionally contains one or more centres of unsaturation,

2-107GI/73

and n is an integer having a value in the range from 2 to 15; and then recovering and separating the products of pyrolysis by a method such as herein described.

CLASS 103.

132102.

ANTI RUST AND SCALE COMPOSITION FOR PREVENTION OF RUST AND SCALE FORMATION.

CHIEF SCIENTIST, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, NEW DELHI, INDIA.

Application No. 132102, filed July 13, 1971.

3 Claims.

An antirust and scale prevention composition comprising an alkali chromate, cutting oil and non-ionic emulsifier wherein for each part of alkali chromate 3 to 15 parts of cutting oil is used and for each part of cutting oil 0.01 to 10 parts of non-ionic emulsifier is used.

CLASS 14B & 14D.

129940.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO AIR DEPOLARISED BATTERIES.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 129940, filed Jan. 14, 1971.

10 Claims.

An air depolarised battery consisting of an array of individual cells arranged in such a way as to get any desired voltage in multiples of about 1.4 volts, each of such individual cells comprising a porous carbon cathode element, a zinc anode and a solid alkaline electrolyte which is activated by the addition of water at the time of use, and all arranged in a container, characterised in that the said cathode element is in the form of a tube for at least part of its length.

CLASS 32-F₁, 32-F₂b, 60-X-2d.

132189.

THE METHOD OF PREPARING METHYLPYPERAZINE DERIVATIVES.

SPOFA SPOJENE PODNIKY PRO ZDRAVOTNICKOU VYROBU, OF PRAHA CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Application No. 132189 filed on July 21, 1971.

6 Claims.

A method of preparing methylpiperazine derivatives of the general formula I, wherein X stands for an atom of sulphur, an atom of oxygen or a methylene group and R stands for an atom of hydrogen or halogen, an alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio alkylseleno- or alkenesulphonyl group with 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or a benzyloxy- or dimethylsulphamyl group, and the salts thereof by reducing ethoxycarbonylpiperazine derivatives of the general formula III wherein X and R signify the same as in the formula I, by means of complex hydrides and contingent neutralisation of the resulting bases of the general formula I with inorganic or organic acids to give corresponding salts, which is characterised in that the reduction is carried out with sodium bis (2-methoxyethoxy) aluminium hydride as the reducing agent.

CLASS 64(B) (1) & (B) (3).

132272.

ELECTRICAL CONTACT AND CONDUCTOR, AND METHOD OF MAKING.

BUNKER RAMO CORPORATION, OF OAKBROOK NORTH, OAK BROOK, ILLINOIS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 132272 filed on July 27, 1971.

12 Claims

An electrically conductive component including a connector member crimped on a conductor wire, the connector member being hardened by heat treatment.

CLASS 206-H-4. 132356.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO PHASE MODULATORS.

SIEMENS AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF WITTELSBACHERPLATZ 2, 8000 MUNICH 2, WEST GERMANY.

Application No. 132356 filed August 3, 1971.

Convention date March 17, 1971 (26651/71) Australia.

12 Claims.

A phase modulator in which high frequency oscillations from an oscillator source are fed to a bridged T basic circuit match at its input to said source and at its output to a load, the series arm of said bridged T circuit comprising a primary portion of a centre-tapped auto-transformer having elements connected across its ends, at least one of said capacitance elements being a varactor diode to which a modulation voltage and a varactor bias voltage are supplied, the centre tap of said auto-transformer being connected to a shunt arm containing a resistor, and the tapings of said auto-transformer which define said primary portion being symmetrically disposed about said centre-tap.

CLASS 92-A, 32-C, 83-A-1. 132395.

A PROCESS FOR EXTRACTION CONCENTRATION AND PRESERVATION OF THE SOUR PRINCIPLE FROM THE FRUITS OF TAMARINDUS INDICA.

KANAKKU SANKAR PILLAI, MADHAVAN PILLAI, MADHAV-SARAS, VATTIYOORKAVU P.O., TRIVANDRUM-13, KERALA STATE, INDIA.

Application No. 132395 filed August 5, 1971.

3 Claims.—No drawings.

A process for the preparation of tamarind concentrates from the fruits of tamarindus Indica wherein the fruits of Tamarindus Indica are extracted with water preferably warm water until all the sour principle of the fruits is recovered in the water followed by filtration and clarification of the liquid extracted by method as herein defined characterized in that the clarified extract is subjected to bleaching using liquid or gaseous sulphur dioxide, whereafter the bleached extract is vacuum evaporated to a semisolid state, the semi solid thus obtained being then fortified by treating with vinegar or glacial acetic acid (2% by volume) to provide storage stable tamarind extract.

CLASS 69-(F), 107-(F) 132418

ELECTRICAL SWITCHES.

JOSEPH LUCAS (INDUSTRIES) LIMITED, OF GREAT KING STREET, BIRMINGHAM, 19, ENGLAND.

Application No. 132418 filed on August 7, 1971.

Convention date August 19, 1970 (39874/70) U.K.

5 Claims

An electrical switch including a hollow casing, closed at one end by a base, a rotor rotatable within the casing, a movable contact carried by the rotor, fixed contacts carried by the base and engageable by the movable contact, the rotor being movable from an off position wherein no circuit is completed through the switch to a first position wherein the movable contact engages a first fixed

contact to complete a first circuit and movable from the first position to a second position wherein the movable contact engages a second fixed contact to complete a second circuit and the switch including means operable upon movement of the switch to said second position for preventing the movable contact engaging the first fixed contact during return movement of the rotor from the second position to the off position.

CLASS 88-E 132456

A PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CARBON MONOXIDE AND HYDROGEN BY DIRECT PARTIAL OXIDATION OF LIQUID HYDROCARBON.

TEXACO DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, OF 135 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017, U.S.A.

Application No. 132456 filed August 10, 1971.

11 Claims

A process for the production of carbon monoxide and hydrogen by direct partial oxidation of liquid hydrocarbons with oxygen and steam in a flow-type reaction zone at an autogenous temperature within the range of 1800° to 3200°F. with the incidental production of free carbon, and which comprises cooling gaseous effluent from said reaction zone to a temperature above the dewpoint of water vapor contained in said effluent gas stream and intimately contacting said cooled product gas stream with hydrocarbon liquid at a temperature above the dewpoint of water vapor contained in said gas stream thereby effecting removal of entrained carbon particles from said product gas stream without condensation of water vapor contained therein.

CLASS 32-F₃-C. 132469.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF SUBSTITUTED DIHYDROXY DIPHENYL COMPOUNDS.

CHIEF SCIENTIST, RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, NEW DELHI (INDIA).

Application No. 132469 filed August 11, 1971.

2 Claims—No drawings

A process for the preparation of substituted dihydroxy diphenyl compounds of the general formula $R R' (C_6H_4)_n (OH)_2$ where R and R' are same or different and each represents an alkyl or acyl group, which comprises esterification of a biphenol by treatment with fatty acid chloride to the corresponding di-ester followed by catalytic conversion of the esters with metalhalides to the corresponding acyl biphenols, whereafter if desired, the acyl biphenols are converted by methods known per se to the respective alkyl biphenols.

CLASS 206-E 132547

A PROCESS OF MAKING A SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE.

RCA CORPORATION, 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10020 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 132547 filed on August 17, 1971.

10 Claims

A process of making a semiconductor device including a body of semiconductive material having a surface comprising the steps of forming on said surface a plurality of masking bodies of a material which is soluble in a predetermined solvent, forming on said surface and said bodies a coating of a material which is not soluble in said solvent, removing portions of said coating to expose said masking bodies and portions of said surface, oxidizing the exposed portions of said surface, and contacting said masking bodies with said solvent to remove them from said surface.

CLASS 69-D

132568

MAGNETIC SWITCHES AND METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MAKING SAME.**BUNKER RAMO CORPORATION, OF OAKBROOK NORTH, OAK BROOK, ILLINOIS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

Application No. 132568 filed on August 18, 1971.

14 Claims

A switch device, comprising magnetically actuatable switch means, magnet means for actuating said switch means, when disposed in proximity thereto, an actuating structure, a support structure supporting said actuating structure for rectilinear movement relative thereto, first holding means for holding said magnet meant on said actuating structure for rectilinear bodily movement in a certain path and second holding means for holding said switch means on said support structure at a position in proximity to said certain path, at least one of said holding means including slidably and frictionally interengaged surface means permitting rectilinear positional adjustment in a direction parallel to the direction of said rectilinear movement for adjustment of the device to obtain operation of said switch means when said actuating structure is moved to a certain position relative to said support structure.

CLASS 195 D & 173 A.

132695.

PRESSURIZED PRODUCT DISPENSER VALVE.**EDWARD HOWARD GREEN, OF 11 ARMY TRAIL ROAD, ADDISON, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.**

Application No. 132695, filed Aug. 27, 1971.

13 Claims

A pressurized product dispenser valve comprising a housing which is capable of being connected to a pressurized package and includes a valve plunger spring biased to be axially pressed towards an annular gasket and provided with an annular valve seat, said valve plunger including a right-cylindrical wall defining a cylindrical socket having a blind floor arranged generally in a plane normal to the socket axis and a spray-head, including an actuator button and a tubular stem sealingly extending through the gasket, the lower portion of the stem being engaged telescopically and sealingly within the socket, the said lower portion terminating in an otherwise imperforate, axially open end and there being an upstanding right-cylindrical center post disposed within the socket; pressurized product transport means formed between the interior of the sockets and the lower portion of the stem and extending generally axially of the right-cylindrical wall, said transport means opening at the upper end thereof adjacent the valve seat and opening at the lower end thereof adjacent the floor of the socket, the stem sealingly and telescopically engaging the center post, said center post having at least one channel formed therein and extending axially along the exterior of the post opening at its lower end adjacent the floor of the socket and at its upper end to the interior of the stem when the stem is engaged upon said post, said stem and valve plunger having co-acting formations defining a flow path for product across the floor of the socket between the said transport means and said axially extending channel formed in the post.

CLASS 1-A, 155-A, 128-A, 74.

132711.

ADHESIVE PLASTIC TAPE WITH STRIATED SURFACE.**OHOW MEI-CHANG, AT 332 MIN-SHEN WEST ROAD, TAIPEI, TAIWAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA.**

Application No. 132811 filed August 30, 1971.

8 Claims

An adhesive plastic tape for sealing and packaging purposes, comprising a flexible, soft plastic film having a front surface and rear surface, an adhesive coated on said rear surface, said rear surface being substantially flat; and said front surface having a plurality of striations which has alternate parallel concave and convex points or lines thereon, whereby said tape is readily torn by hand in the transverse direction to give a substantially straight torn edge.

CLASS 133(A).

132903.

HYSTERESIS MOTOR POWER SUPPLY CIRCUIT.**HONEYWELL INC., 2701 FOURTH AVENUE SOUTH, AT MINNEAPOLIS, 8, MINNESOTA, U.S.A.**

Application No. 132903 filed on September 14, 1971.

7 Claims

An electrical circuit for maintaining the rotor of a hysteresis motor in an overmagnetised state, comprising a detection circuit for detecting whether or not the rotor is overmagnetised during motor operation and providing an output indicative thereof, an oscillator which in response to detected absence of overmagnetisation produces an oscillatory output, and means which in response to the oscillatory output applies a greater current to the motor such as to tend to restore the overmagnetised state.

CLASS 182-C.

132986.

PROCESS FOR CLARIFICATION AND PURIFICATION OF JUICE OBTAINED FROM SUGAR CANE.**BHUSHAN LAL MITTAL, DHAMPUR SUGAR MILLS LTD., DHAMPUR, DISTRICT BUNOR, U.P., INDIA, AND NOW OF MITTAL ENGINEERING WORKS, INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, P.O. QUAZIPURA, MORADABAD, U.P., INDIA.**

Application No. 132986 filed September 21, 1971.

8 Claims.—No drawings.

Process for clarification and purification of juice obtained from sugar cane comprising (i) treating the secondary juice with lime e.g. milk of lime; (ii) subjecting the juice of step (i) to carbonation process till the pH of not less than 9 is obtained and filtering the same; (iii) mixing the filtrate of step (ii) with primary juice; and finally (iv) subjecting the mixed juice of step (iii) to sulphitation process.

CLASS 32-C, 60-X-2-d

132999

A PROCESS FOR THE SELECTIVE SEPARATION OF VINBLASTINE, VINLEUROSINE AND VINCRISTINE OR THE SALTS THEREOF**RICHTER GEDEON VEGYESZETI GYAR, R. T., OF GYOMROI UT 21, BUDAPEST X, HUNGARY.**

Application No. 132999 filed September 21, 1971.

18 Claims.—No drawings

A process for the selective separation of the three dimetic alkaloids (vinblastine, vinleurosine and vincristine) of *Vinca rosea* L. or the acid addition salts thereof by extracting the drug with aqueous methanol distilling off practically the total amount of methanol present, acidifying the concentrate, filtering the mixture, extracting the filtrate with a water-immiscible organic solvent, alkalizing the aqueous phase, extracting the alkaloids into a water-immiscible organic solvent, isolating the alkaloids present in this solution by evaporating the anhydrous solutions to dryness and subjecting the alkaloid

mixture to chromatographic separation on partially desactivated Al_2O_3 , characterized in that the drug is extracted in a known manner with methanol containing 5-20% advantageously 10% of water and alkaloid mixture so obtained is dissolved in ethanol and by the aid of ethanol containing at most 10% inorganic acid the solution is acidified to pH 4 to 5 or the alkaloid mixture is dissolved in the proper volume of ethanol containing at most 10% of acid so as the pH of the solution be 4 to 5, vinblastine, vincleuroisine and vincristine are crystallized from the solution in the form of their acid addition salts, the enriched salt-mixture containing a small amount of accompanying substances is filtered off, the mixture is subjected to chromatography on Al_2O_3 partially desactivated by water, either in the form of the acid addition salts or in the form of the free bases obtained by treating the salts with an alkali, the column is fractionally eluted, vinblastine, vincleuroisine and vincristine or the acid addition salts thereof are isolated from the fractions, the substances are purified if necessary, and the individual dimeric alkaloids are optionally converted in a manner known per se as herein described to their acid addition salts or the acid addition salts of the dimeric alkaloids are optionally converted with an alkali to the free bases.

CLASS 83-B-4

133093

A PROCESS FOR PRESERVATION OF EGGS

NIRANJAN RAY OF RAY MAHAL (B. T. ROAD),
P.O. KHARDAH, DISTRICT 24-PARGANAS, WEST
BENGAL, INDIA.

Application No. 133093 filed October 4, 1971.

3 Claims—No drawings

(i) A process for preserving eggs comprising immersing them in a preservative solution prepared by dissolving a soluble sodium silicate in a dilute sodium chloride solution.

CLASS 32-F-3(a) & (b)

133242

PROCESS FOR THE PURIFICATION OF BENZENE CARBOXYLIC ACIDS AND BENZENE CARBOXYLIC ACID ESTERS

DYNAMIT NOBEL AKTIENGESSELLSCHAFT, 521
TROISDORF (BEZ. KOLN.), WEST GERMANY.

Application No. 133242 filed October 15, 1971.

5 Claims

A process for the purification of benzene carboxylic acids and benzene carboxylic acid esters, dimethyl terephthalate in particular, wherein the product dissolved in a solvent, methanol in particular, is subjected to a two-stage continuous crystallisation process with controlled seed formation solvent oversaturation and seed growth, whereby seed formation, solvent oversaturation and seed growth to a grain size, of 100u, takes place in the first stage at a temperature of from about 100 to 88°C, preferably at a temperature of 90°C, in a seed forming apparatus, whilst in the second stage seed growth is completed in a seed growth apparatus in the crystallisation range with relatively low oversaturation to a grain size, of 250 to 350u, at moderate rotational speeds of the shaft equipped with scrapers in the range from 10 to 100 r.p.m.

CLASS 158 D₈ & 116 G.

133452

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO MOBILE MACHINE FOR FEEDING THE INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS OF RAIL FASTENINGS OF RAILWAY TRACKS

FRANZ PLASSER. JOHANNESGASSE 3,
VIENNA 1, AUSTRIA.

Application No. 133452, filed Nov. 3, 1971.

11 Claims

A mobile machine for feeding the individual components of rail fastenings of railway tracks comprising supply containers and working places accommodated in the working compartments which are arranged on the underneath of a chassis travelling on wheel assemblies, wherein a vibrating conveyor is arranged between each working place or working compartment and the associated supply container.

CLASS 40-B

133660

PROCESS FOR PREPARATION OF OXIDATION CATALYST

UBE INDUSTRIES, LTD., OF 12-32, 1-CHOME,
NISHIHONMACHI, UBE-SHI, YAMAGUCHI-KEN
JAPAN.

Application No. 133660 filed November 17, 1971.

6 Claims—No drawings

A process for the preparation of an oxidation catalyst, consisting of molybdenum, bismuth, a group II metal of the periodic table and oxygen, which comprises in combination the steps of combining (a) a dispersion in which has been suspended a member selected from the group consisting of the oxides of antimony and bismuth antimonate, (b) a solution of a salt of a group II metal of the periodic table, (c) a solution of a member selected from molybdic acid and the salts thereof, and (d) a solution of a bismuth salt; adjusting the pH of said combined solution to a value of 1-8 thereby to cause the formation of a coprecipitate containing said four components of molybdenum, antimony, bismuth and group II metal; separating the resulting coprecipitate from the mother liquor; washing the coprecipitate; and thereafter calcining the washed coprecipitate at a temperature ranging between 400 degree and 800 degree C.

CLASS 32-F-3a

133999

A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF METHYL DIHYDROJASMONATE

SOCIETE ANONYME DES ETABLISSEMENTS
ROURE-BERTRAND FILS & JUSTIN DUPONT, OF
GRASSE, FRANCE.

Application No. 133999 filed on December 18, 1971.

12 Claims

A process for the preparation of methyl dihydrojasmonate containing a major proportion of cis methyl dihydrojasmonate which comprises catalytically hydrogenating methyl (2-pentyl-3-keto-cyclopenten-1-yl)-acetate in the presence of an aluminium derivative such as herein described.

CLASS 136-C

132522

SCREW EXTRUDER FOR THERMOPLASTIC PLASTICS

BARMAG BARMER MASCHINENFABRIK AKTIENGESSELLSCHAFT, OF WUPPERTAL, WEST GERMANY.

Application No. 132522 filed August 16, 1971.

Convention date April 19, 1971 (24664/71) U.K.

10 Claims

A continuously operating screw extruder comprising a single-threaded extruder screw rotating in a screw barrel with a feed zone followed by a conversion and ejection zone for processing thermoplastic plastics, and a means for homogenising the melt, wherein the conversion and/or ejection zone the screw is divided into chambers of

different flight cross-section by a full-length shearing screw-land which forms a gap of at least 2 radial clearance with the barrel wall, the screw depth alternating continuously along the length of the screw.

CLASS 187-A. 134027

TELECOMMUNICATION SWITCHBOARD

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ELECTRIC CORPORATION, OF 320 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 134027 filed December 21, 1971.

13 Claims

A telecommunication switchboard with a frame carrying electrical equipment and at least a first and a second set of electrical terminals connected respectively by electrical conductors to said electrical equipment and to other electrical equipment, in which terminals of said first and second sets of electrical terminals are interconnected by jumper wires.

CLASS 175-H 134274

A PISTON

VARAHUR SRINIVASA SATYANARAYANA, OF 38C IRWIN ROAD, NEW DELHI, INDIA.

Application No. 134274 filed January 14, 1972.

Post date March 2, 1972.

7 Claims

A piston adapted to work within a cylinder and capable of use for example in internal combustion engines, compressors or hydraulic and pneumatic cylinders comprising at least one groove adapted to receive a piston ring, at least one hole or port provided in said groove and adapted to be in flow communication with the working liquid and such that the working fluid exerts outward radial pressure on the inner surface of the ring.

CLASS 175-H 120-C-3. 134275

LUBRICATING MEANS FOR LUBRICATING A COMPRESSION RING OF A PISTON

VARAHUR SRINIVASA SATYANARAYANA, OF 38C IRWIN ROAD, NEW DELHI, INDIA.

Application No. 134275 filed January 14, 1972.

Post date March 2, 1972.

7 Claims

A piston or a compression ring adapted to embrace the skirt of a piston characterized in that at least a first port is provided on the outer surface of said ring, a second port provided on the inner surface or the side wall of said ring, said ports adapted to be in flow communication with each other.

CLASS 94-A 134279

GRINDING MILLS

F. L. SMIDT & CO., A/S, OF 77 VIGERSLEV ALLE, DK-2500 COPENHAGEN VALBY, DENMARK.

Application No. 134279, filed January 14, 1972.

Convention date January 15, 1971 (2123/71) U.K.

13 Claims

A grinding tube mill of the kind described, of which the diaphragm, or at least one of the diaphragms, is in the form of a composite sieving device comprising two members in intimate contact with each other, of which the first, thicker member faces the inlet of the mill and has openings whose size is such as to allow the passage of the material to be ground, but not the grinding bodies, and the second, thinner member faces the mill outlet and has openings which are smaller than those of the

first member and prevent oversize grains from passing through the diaphragm.

CLASS 160-C 134305

WINDSCREEN WIPER CONTROL SYSTEM

JOSEPH LUCAS (INDUSTRIES) LIMITED, OF GREAT KING STREET, BIRMINGHAM, 19, ENGLAND.

Application No. 134305 filed January 18, 1972.

Convention date January 20, 1971 (2744/71) U.K.

2 Claims

A windscreen wiper control system including a wiper motor, a switch controlled by the motor and having a parking position which it assumes when the wipers are in a parking position on the windscreen, and in which the circuit to the motor through said switch is broken, and an operative position in which said switch completes a circuit to the motor, a capacitor which is charged when the switch moves to its parking position, a relay which is energised when the capacitor has charged, the relay having contacts which on energisation at the relay operate the motor so that said switch moves from the parking position to the operative position, and means for keeping the relay energised while said switch is moving from the parking position to the operative position whereupon the relay is de-energised and the capacitor discharged.

CLASS 33-F 134359

MOULD FOR PRODUCING METAL INGOTS

BELOKALITVENSKY METALLURGICHESKY ZAVOD, OF ROSTOVSKAYA OBLAST, BELAYA KALITVA-2, U.S.S.R.

Application No. 134359 filed January 22, 1972.

2 Claims

A mold for producing ingots comprising a casing with cavities for ingots; base-plates closing the ingot cavities in the said mold casing; shields fastened on casing sides facing the ingot and provided with a gap through which cooling medium is fed onto the ingot; an inductor secured in the said casing, desired for performing liquid metal into an ingot and made up of electrically insulated from each other parts fabricated of hollow cooled busbars of rectangular cross-sections either of which is formed by half rings connected in series by bridges with the said busbars in the form of half-rings which constitute the opposite parts of the inductor encompassing the said ingot cavities and with larger sides of their rectangular cross-section being disposed vertically and in places where the bridges are located—horizontally two power supply sources of the said inductor connected to either of the said inductor parts and designed to generate in them electric currents which are in anti-phase.

CLASS 206-I 135326

A TRANSMITTER CAPABLE OF TRANSMITTING MONOCHROME VIDEO SIGNALS AND A PLURALITY OF AUDIO SIGNALS

SARABHAI ELECTRONIC RESEARCH CENTRE, OF B-16, NARODA INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, NARODA, AHMEDABAD, STATE OF GUJARAT, INDIA.

Application No. 135326 filed April 18, 1972.

Division to Application No. 131794 date 18th June 1971.

7 Claims

A transmitter adapted to transmit a monochrome video signal and a plurality of audio signals, said audio signals being transmitted within the bandwidth of the video

signal, and wherein the audio signal transmission circuit comprises a channel provided for each audio signal, each of said channels having a frequency modulator and an identification circuit connected to said modulator, said identification circuit allowing each audio signal to occupy an allotted band, the outputs of said identification circuits being connected to a common adder circuit, an amplitude modulator connected to said adder circuit and such that the side bands of the carrier fed to said amplitude modulator are continuously transmitted whereas the said carrier is transmitted in bursts during the back porch of the horizontal blanking pulse.

CLASS 39-C

135377

PROCESS FOR NEUTRALIZING NITRIC ACID AND A NEUTRALIZER THEREFOR

MISSISSIPPI CHEMICAL CORPORATION, OF YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 492/72 filed June 9, 1972.

15 Claims

A thermal siphon-pressure pump neutralizer for neutralizing nitric acid with ammonia, which comprises: a reaction vessel suitable for containing an aqueous reaction medium, and having a vapor outlet and a product outlet; at least one elongated fluid impervious cylindrical member positioned within said vessel so as to define a second reaction zone within said member and a first reaction zone outside said member, said member having an inlet and an outlet and being situated such that when said vessel contains an aqueous medium, said member inlet will be beneath the level of the medium in the first reaction zone, and said member outlet will be above the level of the medium, ammonia inlet means for introducing ammonia into said reactor vessel in proximity to said member inlet and in the direction of said inlet, means for introducing nitric acid into said first reaction zone at a distance from said core inlet sufficient such that when said vessel contains said medium, the concentration of the nitric acid entering said second reaction zone will be less than 15%, so that the major portion of the nitric acid will be neutralized with the ammonia, in said dilute concentration within said second reaction zone, and whereby the heat of neutralization and differential density will promote circulation of said aqueous medium between said first reaction zone and said second reaction zone, and whereby the water vaporized by said heat of neutralization will be discharged through said vessel outlet, and ammonium nitrate product will be recovered through said vessel product outlet.

CLASS 32-F-2(a), 60-X-2(a)

135378

PROCESS FOR MAKING DERIVATIVES OF LINCOMYCIN AND ITS ANALOGS

THE UPJOHN COMPANY, OF 301 HENRIETTA STREET, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 525/72 filed June 13, 1972.

8 Claims

A process for making compounds of the formula III shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein Alk is alkyl of not more than 4 carbon atoms or $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-OAC}$, Ac_1 and Ac_2 are carboxacyl; and R is the divalent radical of a cyclic, non-aromatic monosulfide of formula shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings and is represented by the formula shown in Fig. 11 of the drawings wherein R_1 contains at least 2 carbon atoms between the two valences; R_2 contains at least 2 carbon atoms between the two valences, and $\text{R}_1\text{-(R}_2\text{)}_n$ is alkylene of not more than 14 carbon atoms having no more than 11 carbon

atoms between the two valences or alkenylene, alkadienylene, thialkylene, thialkenylene, oxalkylene, or oxalkenylene of not more than 9 carbon atoms having not more than 6 carbon atoms between the two valences; m is zero, 1, or 2; and R₃ is phenyl, loweralkylphenyl, benzo, loweralkylbenzo, or loweralkoxy, loweralkenoxo, or OAc_4 , in which oxygen is not attached to a carbon which is alpha to the sulfide sulfur, or a divalent group $\text{-CH}_2\text{-(Y)p-CH}_2\text{-}$ where Y is oxygen, methylene, or ethylene, and p is zero or 1, which comprises heating a compound of the formula II shown in the drawings, wherein Ac_1 , Ac_2 , and Alk are as given above with a cyclic sulfide of the formula given above in the presence of an anhydrous acid of the formula AcOH where Ac is loweralkanoyl or aroyl of not more than 12 carbon atoms.

CLASS 32-F.2a, 60-X-2a

133505

MANUFACTURE OF 6-ETHYLENETETRACYCLINES

RACHELLE LABORATORIES ITALIA S. r. A. OF VIA DEL MULINO 5, 20094 BUCCINASCO, MILAN, ITALY.

Application No. 133505 filed November 5, 1971.

6 Claims

A method for the preparation of an acid salt of a 6-methylenetetraacycline which comprises halogenating by a method such as herein defined a tetracycline base or an acid salt thereof to form the corresponding 11a-halo-6, 12-hemiketal, dehydrating by a method such as herein defined the hemiketal to form the corresponding 11a-halo-6-methylenetetraacycline, and dehalogenating by a method such as herein defined the 11a-halo-6-methylenetetraacycline to provide the desired 6-methylenetetraacycline. The method is in halogenating by a method such as herein defined the tetracycline base or acid salt thereof in solution at subambient temperatures while maintaining the acidity of the reaction mixture between pH 3.0 and 5 to spontaneously crystallize the 11a-halo-6, 12-hemiketal substantially entirely in the enolic form, converting by a method such as herein defined the 11a-halo-6, 12-hemiketal base to the corresponding hemiketal acid salt, and dehydrating by a method such as herein defined said salt to the corresponding 11a-halo-6-methylenetetraacycline.

Opposition Proceedings

(1)

An opposition has been entered by Belpahar Refractories Ltd. to the grant of a patent on application No. 133476 made by Orissa Cement Limited.

(2)

An opposition has been entered by Belpahar Refractories Ltd. to the grant of a patent on application No. 133689 made by Orissa Cement Limited.

Correction of Clerical errors

Under Section 78(1) of the Patents Act, 1970 certain clerical errors occurring in the specification in respect of Patent No. 116407 were corrected on the 28th May 1973.

PRINTED SPECIFICATION PUBLISHED

A limited number of printed copies of the undernoted specifications are available for sale from the Officer-in-Charge, Government of India, Central Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, at two rupees per copy.—

(1)

94130 94131 97509 97623 97679 97705 97772 97799
97848 97849 97865 97869 97884 97885 97890 97891
97899 97934 97936 97964 97970 97988 98024 98027
98037 98075 98165 98166 98169 98198 98249 98279

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 99509 99510 99526 99530 99531 99535 99539 99577
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 99764 99821 99848 99889 99904 99930 100027 100040
 100096 100110 100117 100149 100150 100156 100201
 100285 100566 100577 100809 100833 100921 101759
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99312 103571 103704 103720 103740 103835 103894
 103979 104353 104354 104405 104419 104522 104653
 104654 104776 104825 104845 104901 104934 105092
 105106 105126 105140 105143 105153 105158 105175
 105181 105193 105323 105332 105352 105362 105481
 105568 105569 105625 105673 105738 105811 105934
 106253 106260 106263 106318 106349 106460 106527
 106616 106704 106706 106712 106775 106912 106913
 106918 106972 107001 107020 107052 107053 107178
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 107729 107804 107820 107920 108015 108098 108105
 108144 108363 108372 108527 108617 108679 108757
 108813 108994 109022 109243 109400 109958 110750
 111513 112691 112692 112693.

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102262 103756 104162 104285 104332 104420 104474
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 107336 107362 107798 107846 108078 108138 108233
 108271 108463 108746 108981 109482 109715 109924
 109960 110223 110698 110845 111659 111810 112189
 112406.

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98991 105192 105250 105305 105306 105321 105354
 105368 105452 105503 105582 105633 105657 105736
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 106529 106542 106558 106617 106618 106642 106648
 106663 106668 106674 106678 106682 106688 106697
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 106928 107031 107032 107153 107382 107419 107480
 107609 107659 107800 107967 108165 108221 108223
 108300 108322 108390 108550 108576 108932 109088
 109123 109418 109422 109517 110255 110267 110919
 111872 111989 111997 112342 112544 112754 113076
 113087.

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Patents Sealed

126337 126548 126549 126588 126653 126743 126744
 126775 126861 126878 126900 126901 127355 127363
 127519 127670 127678 127679 128034 128324 128583
 128774 128875 129016 129499 129629 129793 129794
 129795 130121 130307 130535 130616 130741 130828
 130873 131140 133362 133363.

Amendment of Patents

In pursuance of an application under Section 44 of the Patents Act, 1970, Patent No. 118166 has been amended by substituting the name and nationality of the assignees of the grantee.

Patents Deemed to be Endorsed with the words
 "Licences of Right"

The following patents are deemed to have been endorsed with the words "Licences of right" under Section 87 of the Patent Act, 1970. The dates shown in the crescent brackets are the dates of the patents.

No. and Title of the invention

- 103778 (20-10-65) Process for the stabilisation of Iron oxides.
 103779 (5-2-66) Method of manufacturing methallyl chloride.
 103791 (7-2-66) Process for the preparation of methyl isobutyl ketone and/or methyl isobutyl carbinol.
 103811 (12-2-65) Polymer dispersion and a method of making it.
 103820 (8-2-66) Method of preparing photographic emulsions.
 103821 (8-2-66) Water-soluble cupriferrous disazo dyes, process for their manufacture, process for dyeing materials and materials dyed or padded therewith.
 103855 (29-3-65) Process for the manufacture of water-soluble anthraquinone dyestuffs suitable for colouring cellulose textile materials.
 103866 (14-2-66) Process for preparing pyrazinyl phosphorothioates.
 103876 (14-2-66) Preparation of 1, 5, 9-cyclododecathiene.
 103877 (14-2-66) Preparation of 1, 5, 9-cyclododecathiene.
 103898 (15-2-66) Process for manufacturing water-soluble surface-active condensation products and the products thereof.
 103904 (15-2-66) Herbicidal compositions.
 103905 (15-2-66) Process for the manufacture of novel phosphoric acid ester derivatives, and pesticidal formulation containing such derivatives.
 103920 (16-2-66) Process for the purification of malic acid.
 103922 (16-2-66) Process for the preparation of ω -laurinolactam.
 103924 (16-2-66) Polymerization process.
 103928 (16-2-66) High impact styrene polymers and process for their manufacture.
 103929 (16-2-66) Process of preparing a polymerization product.
 103940 (18-2-66) Method of bleaching cellulosic pulp in bleaching plants.
 103966 (19-2-66) A process for the hydrogenative cracking of a hydrocarbon oil.
 103979 (21-2-66) Fungicidal compositions suitable for protecting seeds and seedlings.
 103980 (21-2-66) Process for the preparation of 2, 3-dihydro-5-carboxamido-6-methyl-1, 4-oxathins suitable for protecting seeds and seedlings.

- 103981 (21-2-66) Process for the preparation of oxathiin sulphoxides or sulphones suitable for protecting seeds and seedlings.
- 103982 (21-2-66) Fungicidal compositions suitable for protecting seeds and seedlings.
- 104026 (23-2-66) Separation of fluid mixtures.
- 104027 (23-2-66) The production of chlorine dioxide and sodium sulfate.
- 104029 (23-2-66) Process for the preparation of polymerisation catalyst.
- 104033 (26-2-65) Process for the manufacture of foamed polymeric materials.
- 104043 (23-2-66) Manufacture of hydraulic cement.
- 104087 (26-2-66) Process for the production of pure 2-dimethylcarbamyl-3-methyl-pyrazolyl-(5)-dimethyl carbamic acid ester.
- 104088 (25-11-65) Acaricidal compositions.
- 104089 (26-2-66) Improved method for manufacturing nitride-containing low carbon structural steels.
- 104098 (28-2-66) Production of 3-pyrazolidones.
- 104103 (28-2-66) Method of and apparatus for the irradiation of fluids, granules or powders.
- 104115 (18-3-65) Production of phthalocyanine dyestuffs and colouring textile material therewith.
- 104120 (1-3-66) Herbicidal compositions.
- 104136 (2-3-66) Process for the production of acid anthraquinone dyestuffs.
- 104137 (2-3-66) Process for the production of acid anthraquinone dyestuffs.
- 104138 (2-3-66) Process for preparing carbamic acid.
- 104142 (2-3-66) Process for the production of naphthanic and paraffinic lubricating oils.
- 104150 (14-2-66) Process for manufacturing condensed coffee or tea.
- 104159 (31-3-65) Treatment of zinc plant residue.
- 104162 (3-3-66) Insecticidal compositions.
- 104165 (3-3-66) Composition having insecticidal and acaricidal action.
- 104177 (31-8-65) Process for the production of a low alkali content cement.
- 104185 (4-3-66) Method and apparatus for the vacuum treatment degassification and/or decarburation of metals particularly steel melts.
- 104187 (8-3-65) Process for the manufacture of dentrifices.
- 104202 (5-3-66) Herbicidal compositions.
- 104203 (5-3-66) Pesticidal preparations.
- 104216 (8-3-66) A process for the preparation of aldehydes and/or alcohols and the catalysts used in such process.
- 104221 (8-3-66) Reactive dyes, colouring, dyeing or printing processes using the said dyes, and leather and fibrous materials whenever dyed, padded or printed therewith.
- 104229 (10-3-65) Process for preparing flavour compositions.
- 104237 (9-3-66) Process for the separation of a mixture containing hydrocarbons.
- 104240 (9-3-66) Process for the production of 7-triazinyl aminocoumarins.
- 104256 (9-3-66) Method for the manufacture of agglomerates of mineral foodstuff.
- 104286 (14-3-66) Process for hydrocracking hydrocarbon oils, catalysts suitable for hydrocracking hydrocarbon oils and process for the preparation of such catalysts.
- 104291 (19-3-65) Process for the separation of an N : N'-dialkyl-4 : 4'-bipyridylium salt from an N-alkyl pyridinium salt.
- 104292 (23-3-65) New water-soluble reactive metal-complex azo dyestuffs, their preparation and use.
- 104302 (14-3-66) Process for the manufacture of amines and catalysts therefor.
- 104307 (17-3-65) Process for the production of mixed fertilizers.
- 104314 (15-3-66) Process for the preparation of varnish removing composition.
- 104338 (17-3-66) A method for recovering fat and meal meal from animal raw material.
- 104340 (17-3-66) Process of refining glyceride oils.
- 104343 (17-3-66) Process of refining glyceride oils.
- 104372 (18-3-66) Process for the preparation of catalyst composition suitable for use in the production of low molecular weight polymers.
- 104373 (18-3-66) Process for the preparation of catalyst composition suitable for use in the production of polymers.
- 104374 (18-3-66) Process for the preparation of catalyst compositions suitable for use in the preparation of polymers.
- 104375 (17-3-65) Process for the manufacture of bipyridyls.
- 104381 (18-3-66) Process for the bulk preparation of vinyl chloride polymers and copolymers by two-stage polymerisation.
- 104392 (19-3-66) Process for the manufacture of new amphoteric derivatives of polyglycol compounds.
- 104395 (19-3-66) Process of preparing fertilizers.
- 104397 (19-3-66) Manufacture of ferro-magnetic materials.
- 104408 (19-3-66) A copper base alloy and process for the preparation thereof.
- 104411 (19-3-66) Novel flavoring composition and process for its preparation.
- 104413 (12-4-65) Method of producing polybutadiene.
- 104432 (14-4-65) Process for pretreating polymerization catalyst.
- 104437 (21-3-66) Process of producing blown sponge rubber.
- 104453 (22-3-66) Method of pre-treating oil bearing plant material containing active enzyme prior to oil extraction.
- 104458 (22-3-66) Biocidal preparations containing new urea compounds.
- 104459 (22-3-66) New curable nitrogen-containing condensation products, process for their manufacture and cellulosic materials treated therewith.
- 104482 (23-3-66) Coloration process for synthetic linear polyesters.
- 104487 (23-3-66) Process for producing substantially white, spinnable polyamide compositions and compositions obtained thereby.

104493 (23-3-66) Cationic polymers for flocculating agents and water treatment aids and process for preparing acid polymers.	107062	108649	109610	110563	110670	110685	110752
	110772	110871	110955	110956	110962	110965	110990
	110995	110998	111005	111024	111217	111252	111307
104495 (23-3-66) Herbicidal and plant growth retarding compositions.	111333	111522	111540	111668	111861	111884	111953
	112014	112995	113264	116022	116111	116172	116204
104518 (24-3-66) Method for the preparation of epoxy resin condensates.	116224	116228	116248	116250	116258	116261	116352
	116389	116412	116431	116471	116523	116545	116584
104523 (25-3-66) A process for the production of fluxed ash coke suitable for metallurgical processes	116638	116759	116808	116834	117636	120555	121446
	121470	121563	121593	121597	121617	121629	121633
104532 (25-3-66) Compositions for inhibiting the growth of suckers in tobacco plants.	121644	121646	121647	121679	121685	121688	121702
	121755	121760	121807	121865	121866	121899	121915
104533 (7-1-66) Reactive azo dyestuffs.	121934	121954	121956	121957	121996	121997	122021
	120039	122041	122125	122170	122334	122342	122376
104543 (25-3-66) New polymerisable carboxylic acid arylmethanamides, new polymerisation products and process for the manufacture of these compounds.	122501	122623	122875	122933	123105	123110	123259
	123933	124460	124744	125399	126910	127029	127075
	127308	127464	127529	127726	127948	128238	129282
104544 (25-3-66) New monoazo pigments, processes for their manufacture and organic materials pigmented therewith.	129524	129970.					

Cessation of Patents

104547 (25-3-66) Process for the preparation of inter-metallic compound-forming metal composites.	91898	105104	105132	105171	105373	105431	105446
	105464	105511	105535	105538	105552	105578	105579
	105580	105614	105615	105638	105639	105645	105647
104558 (26-3-66) Process for producing thermally stable resin.	105650	105670	105679	105742	105743	105815	105821
	105828	105830	105848	105862	105916	105921	105927
104576 (28-3-66) Process for the preparation of 4-hydroxybenzo-nitrile.	105928	105929	105931	105932	105933	105934	105937
	105939	105942	105943	105945	105948	105950	105951
104610 (29-3-66) A process of producing ethylene dichloride.	105956	105957	105960	105962	105963	105967	105969
	105973	105988	105992	105999	106003	106009	106016
104618 (29-3-66) Process for producing a rutile pigment.	106020	106021	106029	106031	106033	106034	106037
	106045	106050	106053	106055	106056	106061	106062
104630 (30-3-66) A pesticidal composition.	106063	106075	106087	106093	106094	106097	106098
	106100	106101	106111	106113	106117	106124	106129
104636 (31-3-65) A process for the preparation of plastic composition.	106130	106131	106133	106134	106137	106141	106142
	106144	106156	106162	106165	106166	106167	106168
104645 (31-3-66) Herbicidal compositions and process for preparing the same.	106169	106170	106171	106179	106183	106188	106189
	106190	106206	106208	106216	106217	106218	106220
104646 (31-3-66) Polymers of unsaturated alicyclic compounds and method of preparing the same.	106225	106231	106235	106244	106245	106248	106249
	106252	106255	106256	106257	106260	106262	106267
	106269	106275	106278	106280	106281	106289	106299
104652 (31-3-66) Vinyl acetate copolymers and process of making same.	106302	106309	106313	106314	106322	106323	106328

Renewal Fees Paid

63410	64568	65910	67807	67885	68109	68483	68594
68733	70510	71396	72030	72040	72165	72319	72344
72524	72525	72607	72654	72667	72786	76738	77006
77014	77017	77085	77115	77149	77196	77197	77264
77338	77379	77382	77768	77916	78236	79433	82511
82555	82574	82575	82577	82614	82625	82659	82693
82776	82777	82792	82850	82966	83012	83035	83036
83094	83695	83165	83479	83619	88236	88237	88245
88251	88273	88292	88304	88320	88364	88433	88457
88478	88557	88585	88588	88601	88602	88639	88640
88822	88961	89130	89237	89303	89514	93917	94039
94071	94080	94087	94112	94129	94245	94296	94322
94370	94501	94574	94575	94576	94646	94753	94754
94851	94921	95769	96572	97410	98960	99748	99794
99844	99851	99855	99876	99879	99927	99935	99967
100017	100032	100136	100164	100289	100290	100391	
100552	100553	100589	100827	100865	100994	101057	
101411	101508	102204	104663	104774	104868	105273	
105274	105398	105474	105500	105504	105512	105525	
105529	105530	105543	105563	105589	105590	105611	
105654	105657	105682	105748	105770	105783	105827	
105877	105888	105899	105958	105973	105979	106006	
106330	106331	106365	106403	106632	106667	106842	
106870	106871	106872	113483	113831	114183.		

Restoration Proceedings**(1)**

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 107455 granted to Veb Photopapierwerke Dresden for an invention relating to "process for production of light-sensitive materials with a fabric backing". The patent ceased on the 11th October 1972 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2, dated the 26th May, 1973.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-17 on or before the 16th August, 1973 under Rule 60 of the Patents Rules, 1972. A written statement in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(2)

Notice is hereby given that an application for restoration of Patent No. 83050 dated the 4th July 1962 made by Mandayam Anandampillai Parthasarathy on the 3rd February 1973 and notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 10th March 1973 has been allowed and the said patent restored.

Registration of Designs

The following designs have been registered. They are not open to inspection for a period of two years from the date of registration except as provided for in Section 50 of the Design Act, 1911.

The date shown in each entry is the date of registration of the design included in the entry.

Copyright Extended for a Second Period of Five Years

Design No. 133331	Class—1
Design Nos. 131469, 132162 & 132373	Class—3
Design No. 131286	Class—4
Design No. 130741	Class—8
Design No. 132372	Class—10

Copyright Extended for a Third Period of Five Years

Design No. 117057, 133331	Class—1
Design No. 118994	Class—5

S. VEDARAMAN

Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Mark.